the shell took the upper part of his head off, killing him

man, of the United States Coast Survey, b a pertion of his abdomen carried away. He was taken to the hospital. The attending surgeons say he cannot pes-

Lieutenant Wagoner was struck by a fragment of the shell on the left arm above the cibow. The shell shattered the arm dreadfully, compelling its subsequent amputation just below the shoulder. Dr. Judson performe ism. Lieus. Wagoner is a young man, having graduated at West Point, in the class of 1859, with high honors. He s attached to General McClellan's staff, and in the line of his professional duties was rapidly winning distinction.

The other one of the party was only slightly wounded The rebels only fired one shot. The drawing of the enemy's works, which was nearly completed when the

MAILWAY POINT, PAQUOSIN RIVER, April 18, 1862. Wounded Green Mountain Boys on Board the Manachu-setts—Singular Effects of a Shell—Conversation with a Sergeant—Ingenique Use of Water by the Rebels as a De-fence—Cumning of the Rebels—Courage Among the Third

and Sixth Vermont Volunteers, &c.
A number of the men who were wounded aght at Lee's Mills on Wednesday afternoon, were brought to this place last evening and placed on board

the Massachusetts. I went to see them this morning-fley are twenty-three in Cumber, the majority of whom belong to the Sixth Vermont Volunteers. A few belong to Porter's division, and two or three were wounded in a previous stirmish, and have been on board the Messa-shusetts for a few days. None of the men are dangerthough some are painfully, wounded. Those wh were badly hurt are otherwise taken care of. Most of the men I saw are wounded in the grein, hips or lege. Nearly all are cheerful, entering freely into conve with visitors, to whom they express a de sire to get better soon, so as to have another brush with the rebels. The case of one man who was pointed out to me confirms the correctness of the notions entertained of the singular effects of a canno shot passing in close proximity to the human body setts Volunteers, and he is one of the men who was burt on a previous occasion. A shell passed close to his breast, almost, but not quite, touching his clothing. Such was the effect of the dangerous proximity of the missile that the poor fellow lost the use of his speech, and did not recover it till four days after.

Leaving these men, I had an interview with an intell gent serjeant of a Vermont regiment, who is among the wounded. He is a very fine looking man, with ruddy exion and deep blue eyes, the severity of his would not being sufficient to pale the one nor to dim the lustre her. He is, in every respect, a fine specimen o a Green Mountain Boy. From the Serjeant I learned some particulars of the fight at Lee's Mills. He says the action commenced with a brisk cannonade on both sides. lasting for some time, when the rebel guns were silenced by the Union artillery. Orders were then given for thre companies of the Third Vermont to advance. The order was easier given than executed, however, for the rebel intrenchments, as usual, were concealed in the woods, while, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, the robels had, by means of dams, contrived to flood the space between their intrenchments and where loyal troops were drawn up with water, rying from two to four feet in depth, rea-ring the approach to the rebel works difficult delow, from the necessity of wading, and seriously ting the process of loading; in fact, rendering it Smale the space to be waded at forty rods, but trainst regards this as an exaggeration. He cetter that fifteen rods in extent. Even taking the low est figure, the difficulty of thus advancing on a concealed foe, protected by breastworks, will be at once perceived ng daunted, however, the Green Mountain Boys to dashed into the water and began to wade towards the rebel works. They were permitted to advance con-siderably more than daif way, when the rebels opened a terrific fire of musicetry on them, cutting them down of every side. The Vermonters fired in return, but on at ting to reload the depth of water rendered it almost ble; and after standing their ground for some time they were compelled to retreat, amid a perfect hail bullets. They cupning of the rebels in allowing them sely impeded their retrest as it had their advance out of range it was found that about one hundred of

Night was now advancing: but still it was determined make another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, about six companies were ordered to advance to the attack. Undaunted by the fate of their predecessors, she brave fellows rushed forward, only to encounter the same difficulties and to meet the same fate as the mer who had preceded them. It was impossible, with their numbers, to cope with an enemy so admirably intrenched, and they were compelled to reireat, with a great number

Nearly the whole of yesterday the boom of heavy guns was beard in the direction of the Union camp before Yorktown, and early this morning the same sounds skirmishing was going on yesterday, and that it has been renewed this morning. I have just been informed that some more wounded have been brought in. Search is being made for a vessel of light draught, capable of lying close in shore, on board of which to place them.

About fifty more wounded men are expected to be brought in directly. Such of them as are not badly led will be left at Fortress Monroe, while thes more dangerously burt will be sent on to Washington.

Accidental Death of Captain Wood, of Michigan, dc. Captain Wood, Company C, Fourth Michigan regiment nel Woodbury, was shot last evening by one of his own men while on picket. He was posting the picket guard, and got outside the lines, and on coming in was mistaken for a rebel, and shot at accordingly. The bal entered the left side, and passed clear through his body Wood lived in Sturgis, St. Joseph county, Michigan where he leaves a wife and family. His regiment was

tenant of the company.

Lieutenant Russell, Second Artillery, while engaged with his battery in firing at the enemy on Saturday, was struck by a shell and seriously injured in the leg.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Rebel News from the Peninsula—
Negroes at Work Throwing Up Fortifications Around Williamsburg—Howell
Cobb in Action, &c., &c., &c.
[From the Petersburg Express, April 15.]
We saw gentlemen last evening who had conversed
with some two or three officers attached to the Fifteenth
North Carolina regiment, and who were in the fight on
Wednesday. From them we get a few additional particulars.

It is stated by one that the Fifteenth North Carolina had been in line of battle three or four hours during the day, momentarily expecting an attack; but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast a couple of Yankee companies waded Warwick river, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and thus eluding our pickets, came suddenly upon the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies except eight, who surrandered and were taken prisoners. It is stated that it was during this charge Coi. Mckinney was killed, the builet striking him on the top of the forchead and passing through his head. He died instantity.

Another statement represents that the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and the Colonel, discovering that one wing of his regiment appeared to failer, rushed in that direction, with hir cap off, and waved to his men to fellow him. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, and he fell mortally wounded. culars.
It is stated by one that the Fifteenth North Caroliniad been in line of battle three or four hours during the

wounded.

The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, and the fighting then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgis and the Second Louisiana being ac-

tively engaged.

The fight lasted from three o'clock P. M. until seven, and not from eight o'clock A. M. until seven o'clock P. M., asstated in our telegraphic despatch.

General Howell Cobb commander, and it is stated that the troops under his command were handled with consummate skill.

One record as we that the command were handled with con-

summate skill.

One report says that the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hill beyond were literally covered with the dead and wounded.

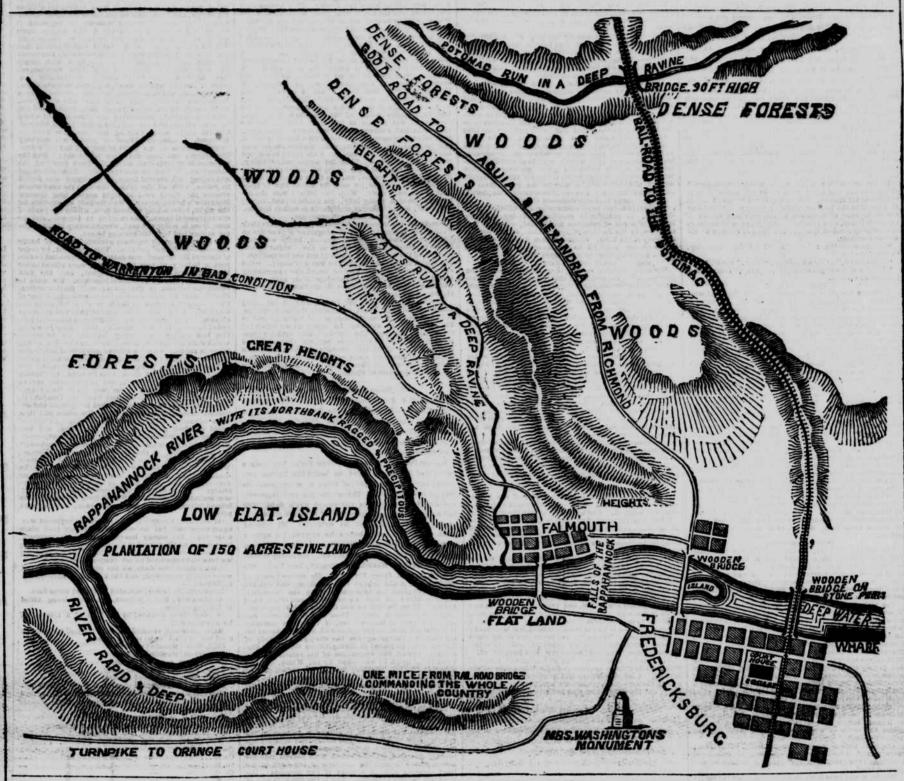
We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, &c., but we could not hear what

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We understand that the Fitteenth North Carolina bore the brant of the fight some half hour or more before the Louisiana and Georgia reguments came to their aid. They had been in the ride pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for size, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the elemy made his appearance. When attacked they fought with great gallantry, and suffored considerably, and he following list of carvatties will show:—It killed, 34 wounded and 31 missing. Of the wounded two had died yearerday, before our informant left, and some 20 minutes.

M'DOWELL. THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL

Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Vicinity, Showing the Nature of the Surface of the Surrounding Country, &c., &c.



it is thought, will die. We were unable to learn the names of any of the killed, wounded or missing.

it is thought, will die. We were unable to learn the names of any of the killed, wounded or missing.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, April 14.]

When the battle does come off it will be a fearful one, for the stake is enormous, being nothing less than the fate of Virginia. Having taken menths to prepare, having assembled such a force as the world has not seen since Napoleon advanced into Russia. McClellan feels that to him defeat would be ruin, while confederate soldiers and leaders feel that not only their fate, but the fate of their country, is staked upon the issue, and they cannot afford to be defeated. The contest cannot long be deferred. The news of a terrible battle may startle us at any moment. We trust that our people are prepared, not only to call upon God to defend the right, but, under God, to defend it themselves, with brave hearts, strong arms and sufficient numbers.

Wave, Richmond! all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!

—for not only the fate of the temporary seat of government, but of Eastern Virginia, and even more than that, trembles in the balance. We presume that President Davis himself will be on the field, as he has intimated. He will share the fate of his soldiers in life or in death, in victory or defeat. The New York Herain thinks that the drama is soon to close with a bloody tragedy of surpassing grandeur, when McClellan is to be rewarded by the capture of the Confederate Cabinet and Congress. The bosatful confidence of the Northern press and authorities is something that affords a very strange contrast to

The communication continence of the Northern press and authorities is something that affords a very strange contrast the dismal, universal howl that arose after the battle of Manassas last July, and the impartial observer may well be puzzled to decide which of the two phases of character is entitled to the largest measure of contempt.

HOSPITAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE COMMON BATTLE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 16.]
There is a large number of sick and wounded soldiers now in our hospitals, and there must be rapid additions made from the army of the peninsula, the more especially if there is a great battle there, as we may anticipate there will be in a few days. Everything should be done to promote the comfort and diminish the sufferings of these poor fellows, who have proved their manhood and patriotism by periling their lives for their country. In this matter the ladies can be of great assistance, and their kind offices and gentle ministrations will be welcomed by those who direct the hospitals. Ladies to take charge of the lines and superiye the preparation and supply of it are needed. Those who desire to make themselves useful in this respect, should address Dr. St G. Peechy. HOSPITAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED IN THI

NEW FORTIFICATIONS AROUND WILLIAMSBURG.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 19.]

Another requisition, we understand, has just been made on the slaveholders of Prince George and Surry counties for one-half the negroes between the ages of sizteen and fifty years, to go to Williamsburg to work on the fortifications in that vicinity. Not knowing the exigencies of the public service, we presume the demand is all right; but we have serious apprehensions that these fertile counties will contribute but a very small quota of the staff of life for the support of the country another year. The abstraction of so great an amount of labor could not have occurred at a more critical moment.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

so great an amount of labor could not have occurred a more critical moment.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

There was no news of any special interest received yeterday from the Peninsula. The grand armses of the tropublics are facing each other there, and the most stirrinews from that quarter at any moment will not cree surprise, as a conflict is hourly anticipated.

MORE SHIRMISHES.

Rebel Accounts of Actions Near Savannah. Geo., and East Tennessee.

Skirmish near Savannah. TELEGRAM TO THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH. April 16, 1862. The Morning News says that a skirmish occurred a Whitemarsh Island on Wednesday between some compa nies of the Thirteenth Georgia regiment and a Michiga oes of fabout twenty. The Confederate loss in killed and missing was five; slightly wounded, seven.

Another Ashby in the Field.

KNOXVILLE, April 18, 1869. Captern Ashby, commanding three hundred Confede rate cavalry, encountered seven hundred and fifty Lin coluites, who were stampeding for Kentucky, on yester

A hand to hand fight engued, which lasted for two bours. Our men succeeded in killing about seventy five and taking five hundred prisoners. Our loss, none killed and about twenty-five wounded

none mortally. No less than five thousand Lincolnites have left Fasi Isnnessee for Kentucky since Governor Harris' procla mation calling on the militia. Lo

Arrival of Prisoners at Madison.

MADISON, WIR. April 21, 1862. Eight to nine hundred prisoners arrived here to-day by special train from Chicago. They are quartered a Camp Randall and guarded by three companies of the Wiscensin Mineteenth regiment.

The Hibernian Outward Sennd.

Pine bool of proje bout tpice o, other tr'm biremader

THE ADVANCE UPON FREDERICKSBURG.

The Details of the March of the Union Troops and Occupation of Falmouth.

The Rebels Acknowledge the Military Genius of Gen. McClellan,

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Interviews with the Citizens of Predericksburg, &c.,

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

The Advance Upon Fredericksburg—The Advance of Our Troops—Condition of the Sacred Soil, &c. When the order was received to-day directing the troops to march at once to the front, they set out upor their long tramp with some misgivings relative to the new movement, fearing that they might have to retrace their steps back to the Potomac. As the brigade was no prepared to move until near nightfall, your corresponden pushed on in advance with the General and staff, reach ing Catlett's after a most disagreeable ride through sloughs and mantraps in the darkness, wearied and dis-gusted with Virginia highways, and with keen appetites for the evening lunch at the headquarters. As I write by the camp fires, the regiments are strolling into the broad forest with a brilliant belt of light, and casting long, shift ing shadows athwart the plain, while the murmur of thousand voices mingling with the ring and jingle of arms the crack of brushwood, and the short, sharp echo of the axes, stir up the imagination, and fill the mind, forgetful of reality, with all the vivid fancies of romance. The baggage train having foundered in the unfathor depths of the sacred soil-which continuous travel has stirred to a consistency satisfactory to any rea sonable eel-officers and men are destitute tents and supper, and the weary boys one by one drop down about the fires, and, rolling into their blankets sleep in long rows, like huge mummles, preparing for the

Narrow Escape of a Son of Bacchus-Our Troops Ar rive, de.

Our General arrived this morning at two o'clock by special train from Washington. As the train was sweep ing along this side of Manassas the engineer discovered man lying across the rails; but before the speed could be slackened the locomotive was upon him. The train was stopped, and as the officers went back, shuddering, it search of the mutilated remains, a "Hic, hallo, boys! saluted the party from the ditch, into which the cow catcher had miraculously dashed a drunken soldier up harmed. The delay of the baggage train rendered it ne cessary to lie still to-day, and all hands are busily engaged in cooking rations for the next two days-work terday the rebels brought down a gun to the south bank of the Rappahannock and entertained our cavalry pickets with a number of shells, some of which did any damage The remainder of this division has arrived, giving fresh impetus to the bustle, and inspiring the troops with the certainty of an immediate advance into Rebeldom

FALMOUTH, April 17, 1862. A Good March—We Occupy the Enemy's Camp—The Inci-dents of the March—Lieutenant Decker—The Rebets Fly— Composition of Their Force—Appearance of the Coun-

try. de. de. In the camps of the flying rebeis, with their shandon firen brightly burning, the brigade is settling down for the night, after a march of twenty-six miles in an one my's country. With the first faint light of early dawn this morning the troops were all astir, striking tents and girding on their accoutrements for the day's tramp ; and y seven o'clock the long column was formed, ready to advance. Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick, with the Harris light (or Seventh New York) cavalry, led the front, for lowed by the rest of the force. Previous to the advance an order was issued directing the troops to shoot down every man detected in the act of pillaging burning or otherwise destroying preperty, which The steamship Hibertian sailed for Landenderry and cuts. As the morning were on, the sun poured down its rays with most fervent heat, competing liver.

the men to relieve themselves of all baggage not absolutely indispensable, and valuable overcoats, blankets, talmas, &c., were strewn indiscriminately along the road, as if by a panic-stricken army. Six miles from Catlett's station the tracks of rebel cavalry were found, freshly made, and, twelve miles further, the enemy's picket was driven in. General Augur immediately puebed vigorously forward with the two cavalry regiments, the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a section of artillery, leaving the remainder of the brigade under the command of Col. Sullivan. Presently the sharp report of pistols came back from the front, and the cavalry dashed

on after the enemy, numbering about fifty, who, appear ng upon every little eminence, would deliver their fire and rapidly fall back to another position. In this mauner the chase continued for eight miles, the Brooklyn Fourteenth keeping up in close order, with no straggling every man in his place, ready for an emergency, whil the section of amillery rattled along, splashing through mud and water, eager for an opportunity of toesing its pany D. Ira Harris light (or Seventh New York) cavalry, of the charges, a rebel shooting him through the heart as he was in the act of drawing his sabre. The rebel, with fifteen others, was taken prisoner. At dusk Col. Kilnatrick charged upon the camp of the energy, driving them like sheep before him, and taking possession of large amount of hay, oats and corn. As I write the boys are searching the brush huts by the light of the abandoned fires in quest of "relics," finding clothing, books, provisions, pa pers, &c., while masterless dogs run whining som but to but, vainly seeking for familiar faces. The rebel force, composed of Lee's Rangers, comman Colonel Lee, son of Sidney Lee, of the rebel navy and nephew of General Lee, have fallen back upon Fred body of infantry, and our troops have quietly bivouacked for the night, expecting to give secesh another race to morrow. This section is sparsely populated, and not very fertile, though the wheat and grass are much further lyanced than about Washington. Peach trees are it bloom and flower gardens are already putting forth their springtime beauties. But few men are found upon the farms, and the females betray no little fear of murder and rapine. Several Union families remain, but without their heads, every man capable of performing military

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, April 18, 1862. The City Before Us-Our Cavalry Harais the Enemy and Charge the Barricades-The Rebels Still Fly-The Bridges Destroyed—Falmouth—Caswalties—Prisoners, &c.
Perched upon the ridges of the long rolling swells of apland, our victorious little brigade is looking down upon the pleasant city of Fredericksburg, nestled upon the banks of the Rappahannock, while an impressive quiet, like the hely calm of a summer Sabbath morn,

duty having been carried off by the enemy.

rests upon the deserted town.

The cavalry have been barrassing the enemy all night and this morning, led by Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick made a most brilliant charge upon the barricades across the road, driving back the rebels; but not without some ensiderable loss. At daylight the brigade moved for ward, forcing the enemy across the river, and, by a few well directed shells, compelling him to retreat beyond the heights south of Fredericksburg. In his flight the heaps of shavings and tar placed upon the bridges everal days ago were fired, and the Chatham and Rail road bridges were soon reduced to ruins, while the clack smoke drifted back into our faces, blinding the arsillerymen, and for a time completely obscuring the lightly burned, the Berdan Sharpshooters, by strenuous exertions, saving the greater portion of it. The little nock, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, has been almost entirely deserted, though a number of Union farmers remain. The people generally receive our troops in a friendly manner, and express no rotected instead of being murdered, as the rebels had dea of our occupying the place, and the mills were running when our cannon upon the cliff belched forth its thunder, while women and children stood at the doors with their hands filled with sewing, dishes and other articles pertaining to domestic affairs, wiping their eyes upon their aprons, and sobbing as if the town was about to be laid in ashes. Mr. J. B. Ficklen, a wealthy citizen of Falmouth, whose loyalty has rendered him exceed ingly obnoxious to the rebels, invited General August into his mausion, and ontertained the staff and other officers with a bounteous repast.

Private Haslum, of the Harris Light cavairy, and orderly of General Augur, was shot by our own pickets while carrying an order from the General to Colonel Sul-

Private Britton, of the Seventh Wisconsin, who has been rendering most efficient service as scout, was shot

or two, be ready for us to pass over. Fredericksburg, however, is virtually in our possession, as our cannot command all its approaches. There is not the least sign of fortifications, and the enemy, composed of infantry, artillery and cavairy supposing that la large force was upon them, have incontinently fied. Yesterday Colonel Bonebroke, the rebel officer in command of all the forces in this section, was out examining the pickets at the time of our approach, and was chased by Lieut. Colonel Kilpatrick for four miles, but finally escaped, Colonel Kil-patrick's borse having injured his leg upon a snag. The rebel cavalry were made up from Stafford, Fauquier and the neighboring counties, and had been guarding this section for a considerable length of time. We have captured nineteen prisoners and killed a number of the ene my, but how many cannot be ascertained. As I write the rebels can be seen with a glass moving hurriedly off of the river. A number of fine steamers lie in the river, with a considerable amount of shipping. The cars car be heard running to and from the city, and the people

at our encampment. was the only officer wounded in that regiment. There were three men killed and eight wounded. The infantry escaped without loss. There are a number of missing men, but as soldiers are coming in from time to time, it of judging of the loss of the enemy.

Calm After a Storm-The Appearance of the Place-Yan tee Coin Preferred to Rebel Paper-The Consultation Between the Municipal and Military Authorities-Good Fieling Prevailing Between the Inhabitants and the Sol

In the peaceful calm of this summer-like evening it is lmost impossible to realize that ten hours since we were ashing furiously upon a flying enemy, with our cannon thundering from the very dooryards in which the children have resumed their play, and against whose fences our soldiers are carelessly leaning, with all the unconcern of veterans at home. The shock of artillery has ceased to roll up and down the pleasant vales of the Rappahannock, and the heavy tramp of charging squadrons, with the rattle of scabbards and flash of blades, no longer frightens the timid female or startles the husband has all passed away, and the slanting sunbeams dance through the branches of the beech trees upon the boson of the river like the gleam of silver armored fairles while the dash of water in the rapids swells softly up the hills like the rush of a distant tempest. As we look down upon the city at our feet it is hard to think it other than the Sabbath, so quiet are the streets and suburbs. Here and there the smoke climbs lazily up frem the chimneys and occasionally an individual saunters out from the shadow of the houses; but nothing else indicates that the city is inhabited at all. Magnificent mansions, surrounded by broad lawns, with parks and gravel walks, adorn the knolls and meadows, and everything of nature wears an air of peace and plenty. The fruit trees are gorgoous with pink and crimson, wheat waves luxur tly over the timber skirted lowlands, and the clover dark and rank, seems stretching a carpet of green north ward over the hills and ridges, as if to hide the unsight ly blotches of winter's reign. The brick of a house near where we are was im

ported from England, and the estate, since the Revolu-tion, has only passed through two families, its presen proprietor having occupied it for many years. This get tleman left two weeks since, and is serving in the rebel army, and is aid to the rebel General Smith. An im mense amount of grain remains upon the place, which our quartermasters have already taken steps to secure Cattle and forage abound through the whole section, and the people are living surrounded with all the comforts of prosperity, with the exception of such articles as are excluded by the blockade. Sait is \$12 per bushel, coffee \$1 per pound, and sugar from 30 to 40 cents per pound. with other things in proportion. For eggs we were ask ed 75 cents per dozen, but when a chink of coin was heard the price fell amazingly, and the "Yankees," with their silver, are now buying produce at far below half robel rates. This afternoon Lieut. Wood, of the General's staff, and Liout. Campbell, of the Fourth Artillery, es corted by a battalion of cavalry, went under a flag of truce to the piers of the Chatham bridge for the purpose of communicating with the municipal authorities. Immediately opposite a field piece was planted, sweeping the road, but respect for the white flag averted the disaster which the rebel inhabitants might have visited spon a different party. White flags were waving at di

ferent points along the river H the unburned portion of a and amusements with a handkerchief attached this or any other were seen approaching Yu asimal life, and if in fear of some termer SEA gentlemen stated that the Cuman in the world held a meeting, and appointed a Core last thousand the Mayor (Mr. Slaughter), three me-gay board, and three citizens, to confer with bury relative to the occupation of Fredericksburg. Wi tremely anxious for the safety of their families a property, they took especial pains to impress upon ought mental faculties that the City Councils had in their od meeting adopted a series of resolutions declaring that been unanimously in favor of secession, and was still firmly attached to the Confederate cause. After some parley, the gentlemen having made known the wishes of the municipal authorities to confer with General Augur: the officers who had passed over repassed to the oppo site bank. The only means of crossing were two small leaky skiffs (one of which would only carry two men) propelled by a single oar each, and drifting down the current at every trip (far below the landing place. After much paddling on the part of the messengers, the officera were landed in the [mud [at the foot of [one of the women and children, of all ages, conditions and color. As the boat run into the mud the throng pressed down to the water's edge, as if an elephant were landing, and flocked around the Yankee soldiers in an immense crewd, requiring a considerable use of lungs and muscle on the part of the committee pefore that august body were enabled to examine the strangers. Had the com mittee been dictating to us terms of surrender, they could not have been more frigid of the Northern army in their city whenever it might prove agreeable to him to cross over in the skiff. As for hemselves, they considered it too hazardous to trust speedily terminated, and the officers returned to samp. General Augur had expressed his willingness to meet the municipal authorities half way, but in view of such antics he concluded to postpone the interview until a more con-venient season, leaving the committee to work out their

the other side, who assure us that as soon as there is no fear of the return of the rebels we shall find plenty of Union men. From them we learn many interesting facts concerning the enemy. Ten days ago the force was estimated at thirty thousand, but when we advanced upon the place only about three thousand remained under Gen. Field. This included twelve pieces of light artillery and two cavalry regiments. The first shell thrown killed cavairy horse and wounded his rider, causing a perfect stampede of the regiment. The enemy burned two steamers, and twenty schooners leaded with cern, and also destroyed an immense amount of forage in the neigh, of the city. Information, however, has been received at headquarters of a large quantity of grain carefully hid from observation. It is stated that the Governor of Virginia had ordered that mone of the bridges should be burned, but at Jeff. Davis' command the structures were fired. Eighteen hundred dollars were expended upon one of them for repairs but a few days since. Our officers are cautioned against entering the city without a very heavy force, as it is believed that to draw us into a trap. All the rolling stock upon the railroad has been removed, and everything which the rebels thought might be of service to us destroyed. It is mpossible to ford the river at this place, and mpossible to ford the river at this place, and all the boats have been burned, except a smally dilapidated ferry boat; but it is believed that one of the bridges will be repaired, in a few days. A number of families are baking bread for our officers, and the citizens generally upon this side of the river are rapidly making friends with the soldiers. Great surprise is manifested at the fine appearance of the troops, and the music of the brass bands appears to enrapture the people completely. The stringent order of the General has effectually prevented all marauding and pillaging, and the residents are becoming quite easy with regard to the safety of their property. Guards are stationed to protect a few houses in Falmouth, but the vigilance of the mounted patrols, and the punishment meted out to all stragglers from camp, have rendered such duty almost unnecessary.

It is believed that our loss is less than that of the enemy,

During the day a number have come over from

as a number of wounded were carried through Fall the rebels, and some of their dead have been found along the route of the advance. Our cavalry charged down upon them repeatedly, and followed close upon their beels for a distance of twelve miles. Had we reached the river fifteen minutes earlier doubtless we could have saved one bridge, as the people say the rebels rushed over it pell mell, returning again in a few moments, and firing it just as our front appeared upon the brow of the hill.

Our wounded are getting on finely, though it is feared two or three will not recover. A commodious and well ventilated church has been occugade Surgeon J. H. Rauch, the sufferers are rendered as comfortable as though they were at home. Some of the wounds are of the most frightful character. One poor fellow was found upon his hands and knees by the road with his intestines hanging through a huge gap in his side, and another, shot through the lower part of the face, has swollen to such a degree as to be perfectly unrecog nizable. A rebel was found cut almost in two by a sabre of blood, from which the wounded men and horses stage gered to the fence, marking their steps with a trail of crimson. Kind hands in the advanced guard had covered the faces of the dead with their caps, and, as the me ses and borne on to the little cometery behind the church at Falmouth.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wound d

Harris Light Cauchry.

First Lieutenant Nelson J. Decker, Co. D.

Private John Hasslum, Co. L.

Private Josiah Kiff, Co. H.

Private Josiah Kiff, Co. H.

Private John Murphy, Co. L.

Private Robert G. Campbell, Co. M.

First Preparation in Caucher.

Harris Light Caraby.

Harris Light Caraby.

Harris Light Caraby.

Private M. Dwyer, Co. G., in the elbow.

Private John N. Davis, Co. H. right lung.

Private Lewis C. Crane, Co. H., axilla.

Private P. Ambrose, Co. H. thigh and side.

Private Cyrus Romaine.

Private Cyrus Romaine.

Private James Baker, Co. H.
Private Cyrus Romaine.

Wird Pennsyleania Cavalry.
Corporal Nathan Canfer, Co. M., shoulder.
Private Thomas Norton, Co. M., seriously.
Private Joseph Black, Co. M., leg.
Private William Griffy, Co. M., arm.
Private Thomas Martin, Co. M., shoulder.
Private Patrick McNamare, Co. M. forehead.
Private John Rodamait, Co. M., hip.
Private John Rodamait, Co. M., hip.
Private James Worthington, Co. D., shoulder.
Private Britton. of the Seventh Wisconsi

Private Britton, of the Seventh Wisconsin regiment who has served as scout for several months, was wo ed in the leg, fracturing the bone. Two or three of the dead have not yet been recognized, and a few are mis

Correction.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, April 20, 1962.
In your issue of yesterday, in speaking of Lieutenant Deckor, killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick loading the charge on Fredericksburg, you say "Ira Harri Cavalry." You must give credit to whom credit is due. Lieutenant Colonel Rilpatrick is the Lieutenant Colonel Harris Light cavairy, a totally different regiment from paper for the benefit of the public, you can do so.

Sketch of Fredericksburg and Vicinity, Fredericksburg is the chief town of Spottaylvania coun-ty, in Virginia, and is situated on the right bank of the Rappahanneck river, at the head of tide water. It is between fifty and sixty miles from Richmond by railroad, and sixty-five miles by the turnpike, in a sortherly direction. Turnpike roads connect it with Falmouth and Newport—the former by a wonden bridge screen the Rappahannock—and another turppike leads through Wilder-ness to Orange Court House, where a railroad connects is with Gordonsville. The town itself is pleasantly situated in a fortile vailey, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Aquis creek, passed through it, and thereby a large traffic and trade was done previous to the rebellion. As the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg station for about an hour on each trip, a net inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby in the immediate locality the depot. It is distant from Aquis creek by raticon about fifteen miles, from which point part of the Pote (CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE)